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Devoted to the  
interests of the  
M<sup>c</sup>ALL MISSION  
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# The AMERICAN McALL RECORD

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*Friends of the Mission when in Paris should always consult the church notices in the Saturday (Paris) New York Herald for news of McAll Meetings.*

“The Mission is very fine this year, doing a beautiful and healing work amid the awful solemnity of this great world war,” writes an American woman who for many years has been a volunteer worker in the McAll Mission.

In the midst of the anxieties of war our friends Pastor and Mme Freddy Dürrleman, for many years associated with the mission, have been made glad by the birth of a little daughter to whom they have given the world-honored name, France.

At their own suggestion the children of our Sunday and Thursday schools in Nice gave up their Christmas trees that a Christmas festival, with gifts, might be held in one of our halls for the wounded and for soldiers passing through the city.

The Mission has suffered another loss in the death of the venerable Pastor Edouarde Gallienne of the Methodist Church, who for a number of years past has collaborated in our work. He was the father of our honored Pastor Georges Gallienne of Grenelle, now chaplain in the fleet, and stationed at Bizerte.

French Protestant papers make grateful allusion to the recent celebration of “Lafayette Day” in this country. They especially quote with satisfaction Ambassador Jusserand’s words on this occasion: “Between us, it is for life and death.”

A “Soldiers’ Rest” has been opened by the Mission at Marseilles. M. Néboit, formerly in charge of our portable

hall at Tourcoign, near Roubaix, in the invaded district, is in charge of this new work.

Professor Bracq of Vassar College, the honored first Representative Secretary of the American McAll Association, was one of the speakers at Northfield during the summer. He made an illuminating address on the movements and conditions which have made France what she is—the honored of all nations—with some remarks about the McAll Mission and what it is doing for the French people.

The very beautiful little book, "Mademoiselle Miss," published anonymously by W. A. Butterfield, Boston, Mass., with an introduction by the celebrated surgeon, Dr. Richard C. Cabot, of Boston, was in fact compiled by our regretted Miss Latham, from letters written her by her niece, who is serving as nurse in a French hospital of the front line, with the army rank of lieutenant. The book is sold (at 50 cents) for the benefit of the Society for the French Wounded, and it would do everyone of our readers good to own a copy, and "pass it on" after reading. It would be difficult to find anywhere else in so small a compass so much inspiration to unselfish service.

"I hasten to report a precious and quite unexpected encouragement," writes Mr. Lockert, of Amiens. "I had undertaken, with much anxiety, to make my annual collection for the Popular Mission, only to find the usual welcome from the greater numbers of my subscribers. Eight of them, indeed, when I timidly reminded that they had contributed nothing in 1914, freely offered to double their subscription. In 1914 I had received only spontaneous offerings, a total of eighty-nine francs. But my 1915 collection, made from house to house, brought in 780 francs. Cordial thanks to my faithful subscribers!"

"It will be hard for the boys if they have to go through a third winter of mud and rain and cold," writes our Paris correspondent. "André Guex is back from Douaumont (Verdun) where they had an awful time. How the men stand it

is inconceivable. But our soldiers are not down-hearted in the least. André has written beautiful letters to his father, and M. Guex has just spent two days in his son's cantonment (a most exceptional and irregular thing) and said that they were all in the best of spirits, eating ravenously and sleeping like tops to make up for the days and nights without food or sleep under the continued hail of big shells."

The women of France, like the women of England, have bravely taken up the duties of men in nearly every walk of life, and the world knows how to honor them. Few, however, have been in the way of actually receiving military promotion, even in those callings which are most naturally theirs—those of ministering to the sick and wounded. We know that our own Mme Malan is head nurse in a military hospital in Nice, an office receiving at least military recognition. We now hear that "Doctoresse" N. Girard-Mangin, who since August 4, 1914, has been chief doctor's aid, first in surgery, and lately near Verdun in contagious diseases, has now been promoted to be head surgeon of a regiment with the military rank of Major. During all the twenty-six months of the war Dr. Girard-Mangin has taken only ten days of leave.

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#### "A GOOD MARK FOR OUR BOY SCOUTS"

The title is borrowed from a newspaper of Nantes, which thus describes an event in which the Boy Scouts of our *Fraternité* had a part.

The Lieutenant commanding the Laleu-Rochelle Section of the Fire Department has notified the Mayor of Nantes of the fine conduct of Messrs. François Cozic and Roger Costes, patrol chiefs of the Unionist Boy Scouts of Nantes, who, on the way to La Pallice on May 8th, interrupted their walk to rush to Laleu-Rochelle, where a fire had broken out, giving good proof of their courage and devotion by co-operating in extinguishing the fire."

Transmitting the thanks of the fire department of Laleu-Rochelle to the president of the Boy Scouts of the *Fraternité* the Mayor of Nantes adds:

"I shall be greatly obliged to you, Mr. President, if you will kindly pass on to each of these young men a copy of the letter which their fine conduct called forth, and with it my personal congratulations to themselves and their families."

**"HOW MUCH OWEST THOU MY LORD"**

In the storm and stress of agonizing conflict both France and Great Britain are mindful of the needs of the McAll Mission. The case of Amiens, cited on page 2, is not singular in the recognition by French people of the value of the Mission to their country. England, too, is not satisfied with sending her sons to take part in the great struggle for a high ideal, but continues to contribute to this work. "Last year, when the financial strain was so great, *the contributions from Great Britain increased,*" wrote M. Merle d'Aubigné after a campaign of more than twenty meetings in that country when (among other places) he preached on France and the Mission in St. Giles Cathedral, London. As Mr. Soltau wrote us last spring, half-crown subscriptions were encouraged, the burden of taxation being so heavy. "Rich men now pay one-fourth of their income on income tax alone. One of our subscribers pays, on this tax, three thousand pounds per year."

It is due to such believers in the Mission, both in Great Britain and in France, quite as much as to any effort of ours, that, as Director Guex thankfully wrote, the year was closed without a deficit. We cannot but hail this intelligence with joy, even though we remember that it is partly to be attributed to the sadly diminished scope of our work, so many of our posts being in the invaded district, and partly to the fact that a number of our men are in the pay of the government, as chaplains, in the hospital service, or on the field, and that the activities of the Mission are restricted for lack of workers. We are thankful that there is no deficit, but we cannot do otherwise than look forward with eager hope to the time when all these disabilities will be removed, when we may welcome back to our fold the lost children of Lille-Fives, Roubaix, Tourcoing, St. Quentin, Lourches, Béthune, when we shall be called to restore the waste places devastated by war, and to minister to countless hearts softened and broken by bereavement and loss, longing for "the Gospel of Comfort," and "ready to hear," as the Communists of Paris were ready in the day of the old "Macedonian Call," any one who will teach them "the true religion of freedom and earnestness."

For this call, this supreme opportunity, we must be

abundantly ready, with larger funds than have ever as yet passed through our hands to the Mission treasury in France. It is none too soon to make financial plans for that glad harvest time that we are awaiting, when war shall have ended, and the beloved nation—deafened now, perhaps by the din of battle, and even then dazed, no doubt, by the realization of all they have suffered and lost—will be "ready to hear" those who bring them good tidings of peace with God. We shall need money, much money to send to France in that day. God grant it may come soon!

At our annual meeting of 1915, believing that Great Britain and France would be entirely unable to contribute to this work, knowing that Holland and Switzerland would be overburdened with the expenses of neutrality and the cost of ministering to refugees, we pledged ourselves to the endeavor to raise in the ensuing year two dollars for every one sent to France in the year preceding. We know how largely—or how meagerly—we fulfilled that pledge. One Auxiliary—all honor to it!—fulfilled it absolutely; the others—? No doubt each had its reason for the degree in which it fell short, and whether individual consciences were satisfied with those reasons it is only for themselves to inquire.

But now has begun a new year. We are face to face with a new opportunity to work and to deny ourselves, and all of us are looking forward to the approach of that new day in France when the opportunities of our Mission will be increased many fold. The time may still be long, but it will be none too long though we begin *now* to accumulate funds for the greatly enlarged work to which we feel sure we shall sooner or later be called. What new plans for interesting new subscribers have we devised during our weeks of summer rest? What new friends for the Mission have we won in the new environments of that rest? What new efforts are we prepared to make during the season upon which we have now entered? What new self-denials have we resolved upon that so we may increase our own gifts to the work?

Under the Old Dispensation the people of God were taught that every first-born son belonged to God, but might be redeemed from death either by being given to the service

of the sanctuary or by money payment. In France today are thousands upon thousands of mothers whose first-born sons—and not they only, indeed!—have been freely, joyfully, though with unutterable pain, given in sacrifice for their native land. And we, mothers of America, whose hearts, whose sympathies, whose prayers have been given for that same great cause, who feel ourselves one in love with those heroic mothers of France, why should not we unite ourselves still more intimately with them, by bringing to the Lord's Treasury of the McAll Mission a "ransom" gift for the beloved sons whom we have *not* been called upon to send to the bloody field? Shall we not, even at the price of real self-denial, thus show our gratitude to God for sparing our sons to us, and our sympathy with those who have not spared their own sons from death, by bringing to our McAll treasury a ransom gift for these dear sons? Let each mother among us ask herself "How much," in the sight of bereaved France, "how much owest thou my Lord?"

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M. Malan's address at the annual meeting was quite a success, writes one who was present. "I was struck to see how the former young clerk, who used to help M. Lenoir at the Sunday School in Marseilles, had grown into an efficient evangelist. He greatly interested the audience by telling them how for many months his hall at Nice had been crammed with soldiers, many Mohammedans among them, and about his friendship with a black non-commissioned officer, who showed the greatest reverence every time the name of God was pronounced. The absence of images in our hall was congenial to these Moslems."

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M. Merle d'Aubigné's son Maurice is now in the French artillery at Dijon. It will be remembered that the Merle and the d'Aubigné families took refuge in Switzerland during the religious persecutions. Since then they have been loyal Swiss citizens; but now in the time of trouble M. Merle d'Aubigné and his sons have chosen cast in their lot with their motherland and "after long and wearisome formalities have obtained recognition as French citizens." This son makes the forty-sixth near relative of M. and Mme Merle d'Aubigné engaged in the present war.



**BÉNÉDICTIONS ET ESPÉRANCES**

REPORT OF DIRECTOR GUEX AT THE ANNUAL MEETING IN  
PARIS, 1916

It may seem strange in characterizing the work of the past year that the two words which come first to one's mind should be "blessings and hopes." One could not use these words in such a year of war except for his belief that God has been powerfully at work and that our Mission has found favor in his eyes. In a time of war, when evil seems triumphant, one might almost be tempted to believe that God was not at work at all, that He was excluded from His world and its control by the unchained evil passions of men or that He was at least standing apart, not indeed indifferent but absorbed in His fatherly sorrow. But no, the God whom the prophets have revealed to us, the God who was incarnated in His Son, Jesus, does not thus isolate Himself when the humanity which He has created and would save is passing through so terrible a crisis. When justice is at stake—even God's own honor—He does not withdraw His hand. God is at work, and if we are ignorant of His present purposes there is one fact which above all others we may reckon as certain, namely, that God uses for the carrying out of His designs not only cannons, if it so pleases Him, but even so humble an instrumentality as an evangelical association. He has been at work in the *Mission Populaire* through this year of war, of struggle, difficulty and suffering, so emphatically that one cannot speak to His glory without using such words as *bénédiction* and *espérance*.

His blessings are beyond enumeration. One would need the soul of a David not to "forget all His benefits," but nevertheless, there are some facts which stand out vividly and I would bring some of these to your notice. Should I say that not the least significant of the year's blessings is the sufficiency of our resources, secured to us by the generosity of our friends in France, Switzerland, Holland and particularly England and America, a generosity which expresses so strongly the love in which France is held and which is inspired from the compassion of Jesus Himself and from God's own love. Doubtless for a work such as ours, which lives from day to day on the

gifts from its friends, to have been able to continue in such times at this (when life is so uncertain, without arrest or interruption because of material anxiety, is, indeed, wonderful and is one more proof that God is ever the same, who said to his first disciples: "When I sent you out, lacked you anything?" receiving the reply, "Nothing, Lord.")

But the greatest, the most precious blessings of God are not those of a material sort. One may say of a religious work, of a missionary work, as he would say of an individual, that life does not consist of bread alone. A Mission enterprise lives through the Spirit of God, without which it must perish. I have the happy conviction that God has willed during the past year, as during the forty-four preceding years, to employ the McAll Mission to transmit to many souls the grace of salvation, the grace of life, and therefore it is that I call upon my soul to bless God and upon you to join me in this benediction.

But for God's blessing, how should the Mission have been able to do the work which it has, in view of the great lack of workmen and of the increasing difficulties of evangelization? Like all kindred societies and all our churches, we have lacked workers, pastors and evangelists, as the result of the mobilization of so many of our agents and of the toll of death. It is true that Switzerland sent us one of her young pastors, M. Chas. Wyler, who has now been working with us for a year and who is in every way one of us, but at La Villette Dr. Benham's place is still vacant and at Grenelle and at Desvres our work is suffering from the absence of their directors, Messrs. Gallienne and Canet, both of whom are serving as chaplains. Nemours too, misses its director in spite of the ardent devotion of Mme Cooreman, who has so valiantly filled her husband's place. At Marseilles M. Biau stands in the breach alone and *Le Bon Messager*, rescued from the battle of the Marne, remains at the repair docks for lack of an evangelist. Furthermore, in Paris and the departments where our devoted co-workers continue their ministry, for which we are so warmly grateful and would publicly thank them, their number has been so reduced that it is not without difficulty that they respond to the calls made upon them. We can only say with the Saviour,

“The harvest is great but the laborers are few. Pray ye therefore the lord of the harvest to send forth laborers.”

As for the increasing difficulties interfering with evangelization, I would only indicate these without stopping to depict the aspect of the situation, which cannot but be most sad for all who realize that what is most necessary for France, for the entire world in this hour, is the Gospel.

From the North, the invaded region, toward which our hearts turn with ardent sympathy, echoes reach us though too rarely. For the most part they are words of suffering, physical and moral, due to separation from those best beloved. We heard last December of the death of M. Dubois, co-worker of M. Vallée, spiritual son of M. Nick. He has scarcely reached his thirtieth year and left behind him a young widow and a baby whom he had never seen. “This is a great loss to the Kingdom of God,” writes M. Nick. Amid the noise of battle, from Fives-Lille and from Roubaix come echoes encouraging. We know for example, that the Solidarité at Roubaix and the Foyer and Rayon at Lille are still in operation. We learn that at Fives the meetings on Sunday gather from 180 to 200 people and the week-day meetings from 100 to 120 people; that in the Thursday-school there are more than one hundred children and in the Sunday-school more than two hundred children; that fifty girls gather on Sundays at the Rayon and as many young men in their turn; that the Blue Cross has a weekly, and the Band of Hope a monthly meeting; that the library makes many loans of books; that there are prayer-meetings of the most excellent sort. Photographs made last summer show the court of the Foyer at Lille filled with children and the garden of the Rayon equally filled. Through the activity of M. Vallée and his brave co-workers God continues His work at Fives, as at Roubaix by M. Paradon. How can we but bless His Name, we whose spiritual life is so devoid of chivalry, when we think of our suffering brothers in the North.

Speaking generally, our meetings for adults, properly so called, give us perhaps the least satisfaction so far as numbers and definite results are concerned. But there are exceptions, notably at Pierre Levée and at Nice; many souls have found peace by the grace of God and the faith of others

has been enriched by new experiences. Furthermore, in many instances, often at a great distance, even as far as Salonica, the proof has come to us that the seed sown in our halls and which has often seemed to have entirely disappeared has sprung up years afterward in the hearts which had received it. And so encouraged, we shall continue with enthusiasm our work of "sowing broadcast" in the souls of our people. Our women's meetings, to which the habitues are so evidently and warmly attached are a source of great blessing.

The *école de garde*, the Sunday and Thursday schools and in general our work for young people, is a source of the greatest possible satisfaction and joy. It is a source of great happiness to see these little folks from four to fourteen years of age playing in our courts or working at their tasks in our halls after their little bite of bread. These groups are the nursery for our Sunday and Thursday schools, especially when a short daily religious lesson with hymns and prayer is included in the programme, as at Grenelle. As for all the children who attend our Sunday and Thursday schools, never have we felt more assured than since the outbreak of the war how worth while it is to teach them of God and of the Saviour, for many are those among our old pupils, our "*garçons*," who having become soldiers of the army have proved to us by their letters and still more by their manner of life, by their struggles and even by their death, that in our schools they had learned that which the Saviour spoke to the children of His day. We would mention in passing the creation of two groups of juniors at the Salle Centrale, one of fifty girls, thanks to the zeal of Mlle Paul, the other of boys, whose organization is due to M. de Grenier-Latour. Its name deserves special mention: "*La Victoire*," the promotion of victory; and the young boys who belong to it have made life's victories their ambition—beginning with victory over themselves.

To our girls unions, I can in all good conscience bear testimony of encouragement, whether I speak of our beautiful group of the Salle Centrale, with its sixty enrolled members, directed by Mlle de Garis, or of the "Periwinkle" girls, under Mlle Martin, of Marseilles, or of Mlle Merle d'Aubigné's girls, at rue Nationale, or of the League of Hope founded by

Mlle Flandrois at Grenelle, or of the Union of the Faubourg St. Antoine, where conversion is not simply a word that one pronounces but a reality which one experiences, not to speak of the unions at Nantes, at St. Etienne and elsewhere. While our young men are struggling in the furnace, these girls are striving to become true women, capable of making homes or of a still more difficult task, living bravely without homes of their own and living with and for the Lord. Only the other day one of these very girls, Mlle Péquin, left as a missionary for the Congo.

Naturally our young men's unions as well as our boy-scout organizations have suffered seriously from the war. I would mention, however, the efforts made by Mr. Merle d'Aubigné to get together a group of boys from fourteen to seventeen years of age to whom the social disturbances caused by the war are so very sad. And I would mention also the admirable organization of boy scouts at Nantes, which notwithstanding the war continues to thrive under direction of M. Garnier. Both in their numbers and in their moral progress this group has become most noteworthy. One of their number gave his life on the field of honor, dying with courage and in Christian peace.

It is impossible to pass in review all the branches of the Mission's activity, impossible to relate to you, for example, all that we have been able to do in and through our *ouvroirs*, our cantines, by means of the distribution of clothing sent in such large and generous boxes from America. But we should be more than ungrateful to our friends in the United States, who have made it possible for us to minister comfort to so many oppressed souls, did we not convey to them our most heartfelt thanks.

Let me also speak of the joy I feel in having been able to provide a young woman evangelist for one of the evangelical halls at Bordeaux, founded years ago by M. McAll and continued through the interest of the Free Church of Bordeaux.

I hasten to speak of our soldiers. Our soldiers! What could I not say of them and of our chaplains as well, if time permitted! Truly it is in them that is manifested in the most marvellous way the power of the grace of God in simple hearts

when the stern realities of life and of death overtake them, arouse them and lead them toward God.

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This is the object of our hope, the victory of God through Jesus Christ, our Saviour. The only thing which can hold back this victory from us, the soldiers of Christ, is that we should fail in the spirit of duty and of sacrifice. Some weeks since there fell on the field of battle a young soldier, a Christian boy, whom I loved. From his dying lips there fell the words, "I am happy, it is for France!" The victory of France! It is of such deaths that it is made. And God's victory, that also will come, yes come quickly if at the close of every trying day employed in the saving of a soul, at the close of every life used up in the struggle, we also can say as we fall into the arms of the Lord, "Lord, I am happy. It is for thee."

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#### SAINT ETIENNE

DR. HASTINGS BURROUGHS

It has been a good year. Meetings have been attended in a very encouraging way, considering the time; sometimes the audience has been large, but in general the numbers have been a little less than normal. This has been somewhat the case almost everywhere. Such a condition is explained by the absence of men with the colors, and also by the fact that, especially in Saint Etienne, the intensive labor of the factories detains the greater proportion of the working class till a very late hour. Night work has also become necessary. And finally, for reasons of economy, the street lighting is very defective.

The medical work is very crowded; we are overwhelmed; the effort which we are obliged to make is very great. It will be thus until the close of the year. I thank God that he has given me health and strength to carry on the work imposed by circumstances.\* I have had many opportunities, at the dispensary, to give away either a New Testament, or a

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\* It will be remembered that the municipality of St. Etienne requested Dr. Burroughs to take over the work of the mobilized physicians of the Department of Public Health.—ED.

"Traveller's Guide," the excellent little book edited by M. Saillens. In general these have been given upon request, which is peculiarly gratifying.

Often, seeing the great crowd of miners, metal-workers, makers of trimmings, a great longing comes over me to give over the consultations and speak to them of Jesus Christ and redemption. What joy it would be to work so vast a field, and make it bring forth fruit to the glory of God! Still, they listen respectfully when we open the consultations with a brief meditation. It is something at least, but we long to be able to remain with them for hours.

We have held several neighborhood meetings during the winter, though fewer than during the preceding year. In many homes the hours of work are very long, or the people are at night work in the shops; thus it is difficult to find a house open for our meetings. As for open-air services, they are not to be thought of. During the war they are wholly suspended, and for cause.

Nor have we held any special meetings, having received no visit from other parts. Nor is this the time for such. When the normal life is resumed, the good old habits will be resumed also. Meanwhile, let us work in silence with the strength God gives us and possess our souls in patience until these calamities be once passed.

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#### LA BONNE NOUVELLE

*La Bonne Nouvelle* spent the month of June at St.-Leger-sur-Dheune, a charming village in the department of Saône-et-Loire. Pastor Fleury, of Montceau-les-Mines, who was for many years in charge of our New York Hall in Paris, has been actively co-operating in this work with Pastor Gambier of Dijon, whose services in our boat work have been greatly blessed. A number of school-mistresses, some of whom came from a considerable distance, regularly attended the meetings and several of them have bought Bibles.

Previous to its visit to St. Leger the boat had made a long sojourn at Chagny, where on a previous visit several years ago, as our readers will remember, several families were gained to the Christian life.

## THE WORK IN SALLE CENTRALE

S. DE GRENIER LATOUR

Let me briefly describe the various branches of our activity according to the plan *which I long to see realized* in a sort of living organism, ceaselessly functioning in the moral realm. It is intentionally then, that I begin with a few words about what we have done for the children.

## OUR SCHOOLS

*École de Garde.* Conditions were unfavorable in the year 1914-15. They seemed better at the opening of the current year, especially in January after our Christmas fête, since when there have been more than 100 children from four to fourteen years old.\* The character of this school is not openly religious; but the parents make no mistake: it is precisely because its influence is religious that they confide their children to us. \* \* \* The *école de garde* is not only a nursery for our Sunday and Thursday schools, it permits us to establish intimate personal relations with the parents.

*Thursday School.* This branch of our work is the most progressive, not only as to numbers but as to regularity, discipline and religious influence. Last year the maximum of presence was 50 to 60, now we have more than 120 on the roll, with an average attendance of 98. \* \* \*

*Sunday School.* The morning hour explains the smaller attendance than at the Thursday school; still the average number has increased from 30 to 55. Thanks to our volunteer teachers, young men as well as young women, we are able to class them, and not only to give them consecutive instruction but to exert a profound influence, so that the moral progress of these children is more evident than in the Thursday school.

## JUNIOR SOCIETIES

The religious work is continued in the case of our most promising pupils, by the special meetings of the societies, in which boys and girls from ten to fourteen years are grouped

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\*See Miss Paul's account p. 24.



apart. The Bible reader of Salle Centrale, Mlle Cécile Paul, has charge of the little girls. Her sister, Mlle Jeanne, especially gifted in music, helps her in the difficult task of forming these children to self-discipline, and of inspiring in them the desire to know and love God. These girls delight in their meeting, every Sunday afternoon from two to five, and most encouraging results have become evident.

I have charge of the boys; there were three to begin with. "Victory," the name they chose for their society, now includes 50 "comrades." There would be more but for the importance of prudence; before admitting candidates we urge them to such a struggle against bad inclinations as shall lead them to "victory." The device of the society (also chosen by the members) is "No one lives for himself."

#### YOUNG PEOPLE

At fourteen or fifteen years of age such children as have not been lost through apprenticeship or unfortunate street influences, pass from the junior societies to those of the elder young people: Young Women's and Young Men's Unions.

*Young Girls' Union.* As heretofore Mlle de Garis directs this society with the ardent devotion of years past. Her report shows progress in every direction during the past year. I wish here to express my gratitude to the members of this Union who sing every Sunday evening in the Gospel meeting. I am hoping that soon many members of the Union will constitute themselves a Society of Christian Endeavor,\* the influence of which will be felt not only in other branches of our work, but more intensely through the entire quarter,

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\* Christian Endeavor Societies of the McAll Mission have from the first been found to be admirable evangelizing agencies. That spirit of propaganda which pulsates in the blood of every Frenchman and woman, has through this society been remarkably effective in our work. For example, it was with the aid of his strong Christian Endeavor Society of men and women that M. Quéhen in Grasse, where there was (and perhaps still is) no Protestant church, was able during a long period of years to carry on an effective work of evangelization in more than twenty villages of the Maritime Alps.—Ed.

by special meetings to which will be invited, for example, young girls who are strangers to the religious life.

*Young Men's Union* (Young Men's Christian Association). This society is independent of the Mission. Those who were formerly its leaders are now at the front. By reason of the independence of which they make a point, I have been able to exert little direct influence over these young men, or over the Boy Scouts,\* but I keep a sort of moral oversight over them, for the sake of the Mission's good name and the good order of the building.

*Festivals and Family Gatherings.* Next year I hope to give more encouraging details of this branch of our activities. The Christmas fête was the crown of our instruction of the children and their application for the three months from October. Only those who had regularly attended either the Sunday or the Thursday school were admitted, except their younger and older brothers and sisters.

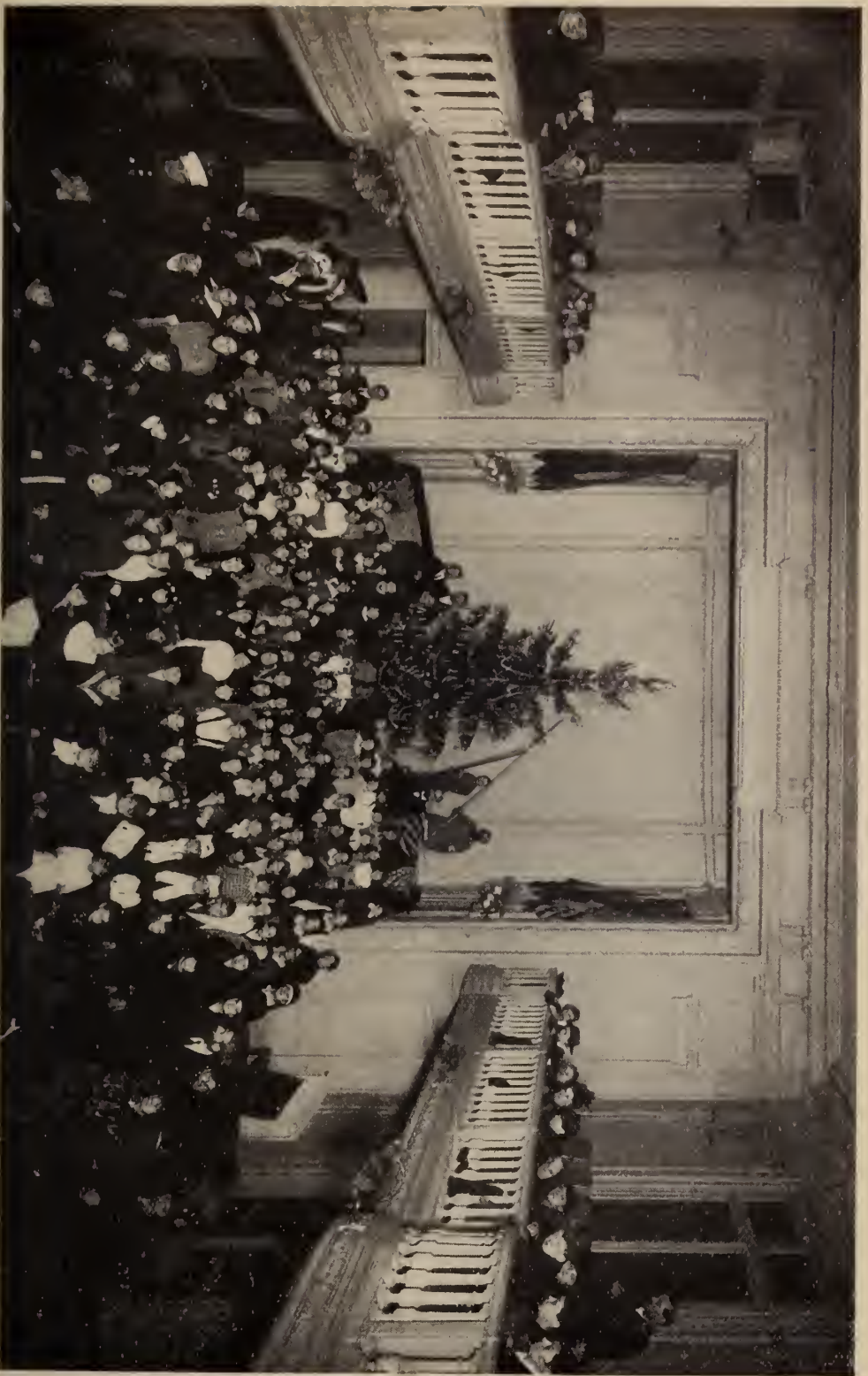
Including these there were more than 200 children present. Hymns and recitations had been chosen and prepared not only to produce a beneficent effect, but to instruct and convince, and the children sang and recited without error or hesitation. Messrs. Geux and Durand spoke with impressive effect. Our great hall was occupied by more than 500 persons, among whom we had the honor of seeing the Ambassador from the United States and Mrs. Sharp, who were received on their entrance by the Rev. Mr. Hiatt of the American Church in the Rue de Berri. The Young Men's and Young Women's Unions lent precious aid on this occasion, both in singing and in preparing for the festival.

In March M. Guex invited Pastor Boissonnas to bring to us his "Little Voices," a choir composed of children from the Orphanage of Batignolles. They gave us an interesting and very touching *matinée*, the children singing to perfection and M. Boissonnas making an address which deeply impressed those present and gained us new friends.

A few days later the children of our schools gave a very successful entertainment to their families and friends.

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\*All enrolled as a Junior Y. M. C. A.—Ed.



THE CHRISTMAS FÊTE IN SALLE CENTRALE

## ADULTS

The plan of "concentric circles," developed by the late revered Pastor Tomy Fallot, and which is increasingly stamping the character of our work, brings me now to the *Association Cultuelle*.\* It is not yet, as we could wish, a society of spiritual co-operation. Will it ever be one? At present it is composed almost entirely of women of all ages. The spiritual level is generally low, nevertheless a good spirit animates all its members. Attendance at public worship has been much more regular than during the past year, the audience varying from thirty-five to seventy-five persons. Studies of the Person and Work of Jesus Christ, the Parables of the Kingdom of God, and the Lord's Prayer have brought together an audience increasingly interested and sympathetic. Thence has grown up a spirit of liberty, of expansion, and a certain desire for activity. The meetings of families of members and friends of the church have produced a beneficent impression. These members and friends held a sale for the benefit of the work. It brought in three times as much as the preceding one held in 1913. Even the poorest took part by gifts or purchases.

*Meetings for Prayer and Work.* Mme de Grenier-Latour has been greatly encouraged by these, which are carried on in an excellent spirit. Her visits in the homes have also done good, and brought consolation to many afflicted hearts.

*Religious Instruction.* I have had only four catechumens this season: three boys and one girl. One of the boys was originally a Catholic. I also have a class for general religious instruction at the request of four persons, all Catholics; two women relatively young, and two girls of some twenty years. The last are zealous in their application, and I believe that the Spirit of God is efficiently working in them.

## EVANGELIZATION

This is the most difficult part of our work. \* \* \* I have not thought the time favorable for what is called intensive evangelization, still it has seemed to me that the great

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\* "Society for Worship," which, under the Separation Law, includes both Church and Congregation.—Ed.

sorrows resulting from bereavement and destruction must awaken in many hearts a desire if not for salvation, at least for consolation and an assured hope. But the necessities of the present life appear to have relegated to the background the search for salvation.

Our evangelistic meetings are always held on Sunday evenings. From September to January the attendance was most encouraging. Since then, a larger number of our regular attendants being employed in the munition factories, working alternately day and night, the attendance at our meetings is diminished. Then came a severe epidemic of grippe. Still it is seldom that there are not several new faces at every meeting. The attention is always excellent, and as they go out many express their thanks. Audiences have lately been growing larger.

*Mothers' Meetings.* (Will be described in January.—ED.)

*Workroom and Cantine.* Both become ever more necessary by reason of the expense of living and the closing of certain branches of manufacture. We have from thirty to thirty-five women and young girls in the *ouvroir*, supervised by ladies who come by turns to prepare the work and make things pleasant for those who do it. It is not so absorbing but that the latter can sing hymns, listen to the reading and simple explanation of a portion of Scripture, or of an interesting and edifying book. Visitors to the *ouvroir* are struck by its good order and the excellent spirit shown by the women.

At noon they have a modest but well prepared meal, and are paid a small amount which enables them to procure things essential. A certain number of employees in neighboring shops take advantage of this meal to procure a lunch at low price: thus giving us an opportunity to exert a wider moral influence.

The articles made or knitted in the *ouvroir* are sent to poor families, to soldiers at the front, to the wounded and to prisoners of war, or to certain benevolent societies.

Let me thank every one near and far, who has helped us to sow the good seed, and especially our friends of the New York Auxiliary, whose tokens of confidence and affection have done us good.

**CHAPLAIN NICK: "A VERAY PARFIT GENTIL KNIGHT"**

Friends of the Mission already know that M. Nick was "cited" at Army Orders. A second time this honor has come to him, in the following words:

"Chaplain Nick, Protestant chaplain. During the night of February 29th, 1916, and the day of March 2d, under a most violent bombardment, disdainful of danger, gave proof of devotion literally without limit in his care of the wounded, in looking after their transportation and comforting them by his example and his words of encouragement."

The officer who sent the notice of this to Pastor Nick's family wrote:

"Since the engagement at Verdun began, M. Nick has distinguished himself—especially on two occasions. On the night of February 29th he never stopped running back and forth through the ravines of the Côte du Poivre, the Haudremont farm and Douaumont, giving help everywhere to the wounded and notifying the stretcher carriers as to those who needed immediate attention. On the second of March, when we were *en reserve* in a cave behind Fleury, he was seen during a most terrific bombardment running through passages where shells were falling, despite the watchword to stay under cover, picking up the wounded. When the firing ceased, he exhorted the men crowded together in the passage. Danger seemed to mean so little to him that I have seen him carry water for the cooks who did not dare to risk their lives to bring it themselves. When his own division was not for the moment engaged in the battle, he remained with us and did not rejoin his division until that was again in action. No one in the first Army Corps remained in the thick of it at Verdun so long as he and no one exposed himself so constantly. In a letter which he wrote on the 26th of March, speaking of his citation in the order of the day, he said, 'between ourselves, that order is a great exaggeration of the simple acts which I did in the plain line of duty, but please express to my Colonel my most profound and grateful regard.'"

While these words are being transcribed comes the glad word that Pastor Nick has been made a Knight of the Legion of Honor—a well deserved and most honorable appreciation

of the character as well as the services of this valiant chaplain. The immediate cause of his honor was that having suddenly and unexpectedly come into contact with eight German soldiers, he made them all prisoners and immediately employed them in the difficult and dangerous task of removing the wounded from the battle field.

The same newspaper (of September 16, 1916) brings also the news that he has been wounded by a ball through his left wrist, and by a ball at the same time passing entirely through the wallet in his left breast pocket, though without making a wound.

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#### LETTERS FROM "OUR OWN" SOLDIERS

From Director Guex's admirable report, too long to be given in full, but of which a considerable portion appears elsewhere in this number, we select portions of letters from soldiers who have gone forth from the halls of the Mission. A man from Pas-de-Calais, who had come to know the Gospel in one of the evangelical posts of the northern mining section, but who had lapsed into indifference, was fortunately sent to Macon, where he attended the meetings on the Bonne Nouvelle. Subjected to the hardship of a long separation from his family and without news of them, he nevertheless, on his return to the front, wrote to M. Dautry:

"We can be sure of victory despite tears and blood, and moreover how sweet it will be to love one another\* as brothers. I am as nothing before Him who has made all and can do all, but inasmuch as He has said that he bears our sorrows and heals our wounds, I trust in Him. When I was in life's full joy and richness I forgot Him who gave His life for me. Now I find my recourse in Him alone and am happy to have met you upon my way, happy in the thought that it was the Master who led me your way, not, I believe, by chance. My life henceforth is in the hands of the Lord."

A soldier who had passed a part of the winter of 1915 at Nice, wrote to M. Malan:

"I have met here many comrades from Nice and notably C——— and his friend with whom we took coffee at your house. We have met in battle a dozen comrades. When

\*Meaning French and German soldiers. This sentiment frequently recurs in letters from the front as one of the blessings which peace will bring.—ED.

we are off duty we gather together in the fields of an evening, pray together, sing the Gospel songs together, read the Bible and then go to our beds with peace in our hearts. These little intimate gatherings do us all great good and I have often noticed that if anyone of us was especially sad, after these little conferences he was always calm and tranquil."

A former drunkard from Nantes writes:

The aviators are just this moment flying over us and we have to reckon with the bombs which they are tumbling about us. In the midst of all this confusion I am, I assure you, quite calm, knowing that God is present and that He will allow nothing to happen contrary to His will. I am happy to have been able to do a little evangelical work in my trench. Fortified with my New Testament, I have read from it to my comrades, who have listened eagerly and many of whom are men of faith. I have circulated the "*Relèvement*," begging God to water the seed I sow and to make use of me as a feeble instrument in His hands. In the silence of the night, looking out against the embattlements, one surely has need of feeling God near, for it is He alone who can turn aside the shot or shell, which sometimes falls so near.

From a mechanic in the fleet:

I love when evening comes, in a solitary corner, to recall the blessed moments passed at the *Fraternité*, and so as not to forget them, I sing over the songs to myself. God is with me and in my moments of sadness He is my comfort, for many of the young men about me do not share my sentiments nor fraternize with me because I do not share their love of the bottle. Oh, but I do praise God for giving me the courage to resist this temptation.

A "*bleuet*" (new recruit) of class 17 (1917), writes:

I pray you to think often of me in your prayers, for I have need of them. I am struggling all that in me is to follow the right road. It is difficult, but I believe firmly that with God's aid I shall be able to resist temptation. I continue each evening to read my New Testament. The men leave me alone, but the Zouaves nickname me "the pastor!"

This letter is from a young unionist of Fives, who before the war had so transformed his father's home that in the street where his



family lives, their house had come to have the name of "The House of Happiness":

If I can return home into the midst of those toward whom my deepest longings go forth, I will tell them that the best moments I have passed during these terrible days were those moments when alone with my Saviour I was able to pour out my soul before Him, who at this hour proves Himself my best Friend, my precious Comforter. It is in these daily moments that one realizes that the spirit is the superior of the body and that through it we remain united to those whom God has given us and has taught us to love with the love which comes from on high. If God does not permit me again to see my loved ones, nevertheless the time passed in these burrows will have been for me a magnificent lesson. I am perfectly ready to meet Him and if death comes, I would that you should repeat to my loved ones that I have gone to the celestial city. Remind them that there are many mansions in the Father's house, that Christ has gone to prepare us a place, that it is toward these mansions I have gone and let that be our rendezvous while we await the day of joyous reunion, during which I shall be with them in spirit, living amongst them, helping them to run their course and to win the prize.

The writer of the next letter is an adjutant, but before the war, while working in Paris as a bookkeeper, he had begun to feel the attraction of the Gospel through a young girl who had never spoken to him. She was engaged in the same work as he and in her whole manner of life exhibited so much dignity as well as purity of soul, that our young man was greatly struck by it. He knew nothing about her, except that she was a Protestant. At home he often spoke to his wife of the Protestant and wondered what she had that other girls had not, feeling by instinct that whatever this was, it was due to her religion. At the front God brought him into contact with Pastor Nick, our McAll chaplain from Fives. The adjutant wrote to M. Guex:

We have here the good Pastor Nick, whom I see every day, which is a great comfort to me personally as well as to many of my comrades, who assemble daily in prayer in which we all find great strength and courage, for with such confidence in God as we get from these meetings, we are afraid of nothing. This war has taught me the secret of knowing and loving God as well as confiding everything to Him. Lately

I found myself in the heat of battle under a terrible bombardment. Many of my comrades had fallen. I continued to pray with all my heart and felt myself ready for the sacrifice, having committed my soul to our Heavenly Father. Tranquilly I waited at each instant my summons on high, but I was spared. Then came a great surprise. In a most dangerous locality, our good pastor came to visit me, regardless of the peril to himself. His devotion is wonderful. I asked him if he had a drop of water, for like all my comrades, I was in a burning fever. He answered that he had forgotten his water bottle and then immediately to my surprise rushed off and brought water to us all. Then we spoke and prayed together, after which he embraced me. I assure you I shall never forget this wonderful man. Whenever I see him I am filled with happiness, both for myself and for my comrades.

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#### THE ÉCOLE DE GARDE IN SALLE CENTRALE

CÉCILE PAUL

We had thought that after the Christmas festival we might have to deplore the loss of a considerable proportion of our little band of children, but to our joyful surprise, not only were the ranks not thinned, they were strengthened, so that of late we have had up to 125 children in our Thursday school, fifty-three in Sunday school, and in the *école de garde* an average of eighty. We divide these latter into three groups: one of girls, one of boys and the third of little people not yet in school. They come at the close of school, bringing in their train little brother or sister, and sometimes both, gathered up as they pass the Day Nursery. They come at once to us to say, "How d'ye do?" and receive the bread which is distributed by way of lunch. Very soon the court is full of movement, laughter and noise. The girls jump in groups; the boys play war, the quieter ones marbles; all dream of the gymnasium, open to them on certain days. At five o'clock they go to their respective class rooms; tomorrow's lessons are overlooked and explained, and when learned the boys attempt to draw, while the little girls learn to make hats. Some of them already succeeded wonderfully well. Very soon they will be taught to cut and make their own clothes.

**A McALL CHAPLAIN AT WORK**

It is pleasant to think of M. Gallienne as once more with his family, and not by reason of illness, as some months ago. Since his return to the army he has been stationed at Bizerte in the South of France as chaplain to the Protestant sailors from Algeria and Tunis. There Mme Gallienne and the children joined him for the summer. With Pastor Bonnet, M. Gallienne is also chaplain of the soldiers stationed at Bizerte. He is in special charge as chaplain of the hospitals and arsenal of Sidi Abdallah of the flotilla of submarines and torpedo-boats, and of all vessels which call at Bizerte for supplies.

As if these duties were not enough he has undertaken, true evangelist that he is, to lend active collaboration to certain Swedish ladies who have opened a mission hall in Bizerte, where Gospel meetings are held twice a week, and in which soldiers and sailors are welcome to spend every evening in the week. The only fault to be found with this mission hall is that it is too small. One evening an entire battalion of zouaves from Alsace-Lorraine came in—most of them Protestants. A number of Serbian officers have regularly attended the meetings, and a Serbian "pope" (priest) gladly accepted several hundred Serbian Gospels for distribution among his soldiers. A Serbian commandant bought more than twenty francs' worth of these Gospels. "This is what our people need; this is the time to instruct them," he said.

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**ALFORTVILLE**

CHARLES WYLER

We have the joy of receiving, sometimes directly, sometimes through their relatives, word from the young soldiers who in our hall learned to put all their confidence in the Heavenly Father. These are precious fruits of the labors of those who preceded us here, and are a subject of gratitude and encouragement.

A single word about the Thursday School. It includes a large number of children—and of adults, who are quite as attentive as the children. Each lesson from the Gospel is illustrated by a small picture with a text from the Bible. Many of the children regularly commit this text to memory. We believe

that this is the best means of engraving Bible truth upon their minds.

The very successful Christmas fête showed that even the very little children were capable not only of reciting, but of understanding portions of the Gospel, thanks to these pictures.

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#### HONOR TO AN AMERICAN AVIATOR

Many of our members and friends have given sons or near relatives to the service of France, in this her tribulation. To all of us, therefore, the glorious death of Victor Chapman, son of our fellow citizen, John Jay Chapman, has brought a thrill of pride with a deep sense of sympathy. It will do us all good to know something of what France, by the mouth of some of her most distinguished citizens, has said of this gallant young aviator.

At the Independence Day celebration of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, Prime Minister Briand, in the course of an eloquent speech, said:

"Moreover, we can never forget that your volunteers have fought side by side with the soldiers of our own nation in arms and that your gallant aviators—such as the heroic Sergeant Chapman, living symbol of American idealism—have proved that their love for our cause is faithful until death. (Cheers.)"

The eminent philosopher, M. E. Boutroux, contributed to *Le Temps* a long article in commemoration of Sergeant Chapman. Space forbids more than a brief extract from this remarkable article:

"Victor Chapman was the son of John Jay Chapman, descendant of a celebrated Huguenot refugee, Jean Jay . . . Victor Chapman was renowned for his daring. Fighting in the East with the American air squadron, within his last six weeks he had seven aeroplanes destroyed under him."

The French paper *Évangile et Liberté* added to the glorious list of Protestants "Dead on the Field of Honor" which it publishes each week, the following tribute:

"We may and we ought here to inscribe the name of Sergeant Victor Chapman, a young American graduate of Harvard, student of architecture in Paris, engaged in the service of France, intrepid aviator, twice wounded, decorated with the military medal and with the Cross of War, killed in an aerial combat."

## HOME DEPARTMENT

**The Conference of Auxiliary Presidents** The second session of an organization which at its initial meeting in October 1915 proved to be of great value to our cause will have taken place before this number of the RECORD is in the hands of its readers. The call has been issued for Auxiliary Presidents or their delegates to meet with our President, Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst, for an all day conference at the Hotel Ansonia, New York, on October 25th. The one topic to be considered, "The Foundation of an Ideal Auxiliary" will be discussed under five heads, and the subjects of Young People's Work and War Relief plans will also be presented and considered. There is every reason to believe that this conference, occurring at the opening of the active year, will give a strong stimulus to the work of the Auxiliaries.

**About THE RECORD** Our readers know how the price of printing paper has soared, and will not be surprised to learn that the cost of the RECORD must perforce soar with it. Most assuredly our subscribers and Auxiliaries will rise to the situation and not diminish the number of their subscriptions because of a few cents of added expense. In these stirring times news from the Mission is of capital importance to us as individuals, and must be especially needed by the Auxiliaries in maintaining and increasing their collections. The following resolution, recommended by Publication Committee, was adopted by the Board at the first meeting of the active year, October 11, 1916:

RESOLVED: That the price of single subscriptions to the Record, for the four numbers per year and the Annual Report, be raised with the beginning of the year 1917 from twenty-five cents to thirty-five cents; that Club rates of ten or more copies (without the Annual Report) sent to one address be raised from fifteen cents to twenty-five cents; that twenty-cent subscriptions be abolished.

**Easton** Evidently the French History Club "grows from more to more." The admirable program for 1916-1917 includes twenty meetings in as many private houses, with twenty-one papers presented, the general subject being Normandy.

With wonderful intelligence as to subjects the study

covers the entire story of Normandy, from "The Coming of the Northmen to Gaul" to "The Modern Province of Normandy," with special studies of the more noted romances and legends, the modern industries, the fairs, and the manners and customs of the country-side. The young women who are engaged in a study like this will never be found wanting in giving support to such a work for France as the McAll Mission.

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#### IN MEMORIAM

MISS KATE C. LATHAM

The Association, and especially the New Brunswick Auxiliary, is deeply bereaved by the passing away, at Marblehead, Massachusetts, of Miss Kate Crawford Latham, long president of that Auxiliary, who entered into rest after long suffering, on September 8th. Readers of the RECORD will remember the charming letters which she wrote from Paris, during her long visit there, before the outbreak of the war.

With unusual grace of person, sweet graciousness and loveliness of manner—the evidence of a heart so great in its sympathy that it could share the burdens and sorrows of all who came to her for aid, she was an inspiration to all who knew her.

Of rare talents and high intellectual attainments and culture, she was enabled to enter fields of thought and speculation where few are admitted; and through all that is dark and strange and baffling, her faith burned with the light of the clearest, most steadfast trust in the loving wisdom of her God.

She died as she had lived; a benediction to everyone. Self-effacing, thoughtful only of others, to the end; clinging with increasing affection to all whom her great heart held dear; going out in love to the whole human family, and at last rising to such heights of beatific vision of the joy awaiting her in the presence of her Lord, that those who had the privilege of ministering to her caught glimpses of the heavenly radiance reflected in her face.

For her is the joy of those who have overcome and are forever with the Lord.

## MEMORIAL RESOLUTION

Offered by Miss Anna L. Dawes at the Fall meeting of the Pittsfield McAll Auxiliary held October 4, 1916.

This Society would not be content to let this meeting pass, without some notice of the death of Mrs. William A. Whittlesey, so dear to us all—which occurred on September 27, 1916. Twenty-five years ago, in March, 1891, she became our President, an office which she magnified by her use of it for twenty years, resigning only five years ago, in March 1911, when she left town permanently. But her interest in our Society and in the McAll Mission never flagged. During all these twenty years her untiring efforts and her great executive ability were given to us without reckoning. Her work for us and for France grew with each year. Labor, love and prayer never failed.

Remembering these things and with hearts sorrowful, yet rejoicing, we would make this informal expression of our loss and we would record our appreciation of her ability and accomplishment in this field; of her wisdom and judgment; of the strength of her dignified personality; of her serenity, her unflinching hope and her beautiful character.

In these gifts she did so abound, that not our Auxiliary alone, but the National Society also came to set much store by her counsel in their problems and her presence in their gatherings.

We would thank God for all her gifts and for the strong faith, the complete devotion which shone through these qualities and glorified them, and for the constant service in which her deep religious life was expressed. The memory of what she was and what she did will inspire us all again and again to like service and like hope and like consecration. And in the light of her faith we will still walk in companionship with her and with Him who is our Common Master and Lord.

I move that this Society spread upon its records this Minute of our appreciation of Caroline B. Whittlesey and her service for the McAll Mission, and that copies be sent to her family and to the Board of Directors of the American McAll Association.

**AMERICAN McALL WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE**

"I thank the friends in America with all my heart for their many expressions of sympathy, and for the shipments so useful and so appreciated."

S. DE GRENIER LATOUR

September 18, 1916.

**PRESENT SITUATION**

Winter is here again. The large unemployed laboring class in Northern France, behind the German lines. Causes: INDUSTRIAL PARALYSIS — HIGH COST OF MATERIAL.

YARNS—are impossible to obtain.

LEATHER SHOES—prohibitively expensive.

WOOLEN MATERIALS—too costly for idle working people.

**OUR NEEDS**

MATERIALS in flannel — FOR MEN and BOYS  
cotton flannel—cheviot

YARNS and WOOL.

HAND TOWELS

SEWING COTTON.

NEEDLES.

INFANTS' LAYETTES.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL

APRONS of black sateen  
or heavy cambric.

Worsted suits, shirts, drawers, woolen socks, shoes, overcoats, and sweaters.

FOR WOMEN and GIRLS

Underskirts, woolen coats, chemises, vests, stockings, shoes.

Samples of the materials requested by our Mission can be obtained by writing directly to the McAll War Relief Committee; Hotel Ansonia, 73d Street and Broadway, New York.

**HOW TO HELP**

1. BY MONEY—Sent to the Association Treasurer, Mrs. A. R. Perkins.
2. BY ARTICLES—Suggested above.
3. BY MATERIALS.

**SHIPPING DIRECTIONS**

Shipments made care of American Red Cross. Address: American Red Cross, Bush Terminal, 39th Street and Second Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. For: Rev. Henri Guex, Mission



Populaire Évangélique, No. 1 Rue Pierre Levée (XI<sup>e</sup>) Paris, France.

All packages should be securely wrapped. Plainly marked with the name and address of the contributor and the consignee, and shipped PREPAID to the warehouse of the American Red Cross, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Make duplicate lists of the contents of each package. Put one inside the package, and send the duplicate copy to the McAll War Relief Committee, Hotel Ansonia, Broadway and 73d Street, New York City.

Plan to send heavy winter clothing and materials now!

Plan to send summer clothing by the first of the year 1917.

Our Paris War Relief Committee is finely organized.

Our halls have workrooms arranged to help the needy.

Our French people look to us in America for sympathy and service.

Please respond this year, sympathetically, generously, intelligently.

REMEMBER—The Red Cross packs and ships all our relief to the Mission free of charge.

REMEMBER—Shipments take four to five months in transit.

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#### OUR LOAN LIBRARY

The Board has decided to establish, at the Bureau, a Loan Library, to consist of books on France contributed by friends, such as the appended list of books which are attracting so much attention at present. Gifts of any of these volumes or others of like interest will be much appreciated—the list of these as received will be printed in the RECORD.

“A Frenchman’s Thoughts on the War,” by Paul Sabatier.

“Poems of War and Peace,” by R. U. Johnson.

“What is Coming,” a European forecast by H. G. Wells.

“The French Ideal,” by Mme Duclaux.

“La Cloche Roland,” by J. Jorgensen.

“Private Gaspard, a Soldier of France,” by R. Benjamin.

“The Book of the Homeless,” edited by Mrs. Wharton.

“Friends of France,” published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

“Above the Battle,” by Romain Rolland.

“The World Decision,” by Robert Herrick.

The Field Secretary's October campaign included, Meriden, New Britain, Pittsfield, Northampton, East Hampton and Worcester, which held meetings to welcome and hear Mr. Berry. Later meetings were held at New London, and Springfield, and a notable reception at Hartford in his honor. The season begins very hopefully.

### RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION FROM AUXILIARIES AND CHURCHES

APRIL 17—OCTOBER 12, 1916

MAINE, \$10 00		PENNSYLVANIA, \$1,568.05	
Bath Circle . . . . .	\$5 00	Chester Auxiliary . . . . .	\$335 00
Portland . . . . .	5 00	Philadelphia Auxiliary . . . . .	1,039 05
MASSACHUSETTS, \$239.00		Pittsburgh " . . . . .	100 00
Boston Auxiliary . . . . .	\$155 00	Sewickley " . . . . .	72 25
Lexington, "A Friend" . . . . .	50 00	South Media Methodist Church . . . . .	9 75
Worcester Auxiliary . . . . .	34 00	Wilkes-Barre Auxiliary . . . . .	12 00
CONNECTICUT, \$298.45		DELAWARE, \$20.00	
New Britain Auxiliary . . . . .	\$175 00	Wilmington Auxiliary . . . . .	\$20 00
New Haven " . . . . .	75 00	MARYLAND, \$101.00	
Norwich " . . . . .	17 45	Baltimore Auxiliary . . . . .	\$101 00
Meriden " . . . . .	6 00	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, \$5.00	
Windsor " . . . . .	25 00	Washington Auxiliary . . . . .	\$5 00
RHODE ISLAND, \$136.00		OHIO, \$274.50	
Providence Auxiliary . . . . .	\$136 00	Cincinnati Friends . . . . .	\$167 50
NEW YORK, \$864.53		Cleveland " . . . . .	107 00
New York Auxiliary . . . . .	\$35 00	ILLINOIS, \$135.00	
" " McAll Relief Committee . . . . .	514 53	Chicago Auxiliary . . . . .	\$85 00
Rochester Auxiliary . . . . .	245 00	Lake Forest . . . . .	50 00
Syracuse " . . . . .	10 00	TENNESSEE, \$1.00	
Troy " . . . . .	60 00	Knoxville . . . . .	\$1 00
NEW JERSEY, \$1,946.50		MICHIGAN, \$221.00	
Bloomfield, First Presbyterian Church . . . . .	\$14 00	Detroit Auxiliary . . . . .	\$221 00
Elizabeth Auxiliary . . . . .	50 00	WISCONSIN, \$5.00	
Englewood " . . . . .	55 00	Milwaukee . . . . .	\$5 00
Morristown " . . . . .	262 50	MINNESOTA, \$50.00	
Montclair " . . . . .	125 00	Minneapolis Auxiliary . . . . .	\$50 00
" Junior Branch . . . . .	25 00	Amsterdam, Holland, "A Friend" . . . . .	\$20 00
Newark Auxiliary . . . . .	55 00		
" Legacy from Estate of Miss L. Cotheal Smith . . . . .	4,000 00		
New Brunswick Auxiliary . . . . .	360 00		

#### FORM OF BEQUEST FOR REAL ESTATE

I do give and devise to the American McAll Association the following described property.

#### FORM OF BEQUEST FOR PERSONAL ESTATE

I do give, devise and bequeath to the American McAll Association the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars.

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